



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

view of their troops? Does not all this make the Sabbath "a day of revelry?" Does it not call forth "the song, the dance, and the shrill fiddle?" Does it not cause steamers to run, and crowds to collect, and guns to be fired, and the most licentious indulgences to be greedily sought by vast multitudes? There is not a nation, scarce a city in Christendom, from which we could not gather facts to make good every one of these assertions.

PARADE ON THE SABBATH.

"We witnessed, Sabbath before last," says the Cincinnati Journal, "another of the frequent violations of that holy day. A sort of masonic society, known by the name of the *Odd Fellows*, the Cincinnati Grays, and two companies of German volunteers, with their insignia, arms and music, paraded through our streets in the time of the afternoon service in the churches. The pretence for this parade was the death of a Mr. Casey, a member of some of their companies, on board the steamboat Moselle. It is not the first time that these companies have selected the Sabbath to display themselves in the streets to the annoyance of all who have any suitable regard for that day. With the *Odd Fellows* it seems to be a favorite day for their *funeral* marches, and for exhibiting their tawdry badges."

Such parades are common wherever the war system is in vigorous operation. It is the spirit of war to seek such displays; and all over Europe the Sabbath is "the favorite day." Those "German volunteers" probably acquired the habit there.

WAR STATISTICS.

STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The following table is compiled from a French Military Journal—*Jour. des Ann. Milit.*; and, though obviously inaccurate in some of its items, it will nevertheless serve to give a comparative view of different countries in respect to the num-

ber of their inhabitants, and the extent of their preparations, debts and expenditures for war.

	Population.	Army.	Revenue.	Debt.
Austria,.....	32,000,000	271,404	440,000,000 fr	1,700,000,000 fr
Bavaria,.....	4,070,000	35,800	69,733,000	265,200,000
Denmark,.....	1,965,900	30,838	33,000,000	280,000,000
Belgium,.....	3,560,000	47,000	90,000,000	849,245,000
Holland,.....	2,558,000	25,000	85,000,000	2,838,000,000
Norway,.....	1,050,000	12,000	8,300,000	27,000,000
Sweden,.....	3,866,000	45,201	49,300,000	81,000,000
Saxony,.....	1,400,000	12,000	28,000,000	70,000,000
Switzerland,.....	1,980,000	37,758	10,410,000	
Wurtemberg,.....	1,520,000	13,955	215,000,000	60,000,000
Prussia,.....	12,468,000	199,452	215,000,000	726,680,000
Russia,.....	56,500,000	710,000	434,000,000	1,475,000,000
France,.....	33,540,950	350,000	1,075,000,000	3,920,000,000
England Proper,.....	28,400,000	120,000	1,585,000,000	20,345,000,000
“ through the world,....	142,180,000	802,113		
Spain,.....	13,000,000	75,000		
Portugal,.....	3,530,000	29,645	54,096,000	160,000,000
Roman States,.....	2,500,000	7,400	45,090,000	350,000,000
Sardinia,.....	3,300,000	46,857	70,000,000	500,000,000
Sicily,.....	7,420,000	51,510	110,000,000	500,000,000
Greece,.....	700,000	6,000	5,000,000	165,000,000
Turkey,.....	19,590,000	95,000		
Persia,.....	9,000,000	80,000	80,000,000	
Morocco,.....	6,000,000	25,000	22,000,000	
United States,.....	11,800,000	5,779	133,490,000	
Brazils,.....	5,000,000	30,000	6,000,000	233,000,000
Mexico,.....	7,500,000	22,750	74,757,000	503,500,000
Paraguay,.....	250,000	5,000	5,000,000	
Peru,.....	1,700,000	7,500	30,000,000	147,488,000
Haiti,.....	880,000	45,000	15,000,000	150,000,000
China,.....	*300,000,000	914,000	980,000,000	
India,.....	138,000,000	210,000	527,236,000†	
Japan,.....	25,000,000	120,000	250,000,000	
Siam,.....	3,600,000	30,000	45,000,000	
Total,.....	870,827,950	4,518,962	16,795,412,000	35,351,013,000

We copy these calculations as we find them ; but the reader will perceive that certain portions of the world, such as some of the South American States, most of Africa, and nearly all the islands of the Pacific, are omitted ; and that the estimates respecting the population, revenue and military forces of Great Britain and India, are repeated, or commingled in a way which renders it impossible to gather the truth from the data here furnished. We give also the sum total in each of the columns ; and we deem them sufficiently accurate for a general and comparative view.

Proportion of revenue and debts to the population. The

* The population of China is variously estimated from 170,000,000 to 360,000,000. The latest and most trustworthy estimates would make it 360,000,000.

† Revenues of the East India Company.

revenue, even with the omissions in the table above, and on the supposition of 800,000,000 inhabitants in the world, would average nearly *nine francs to every person*, old and young, male and female, on the globe. There are still larger omissions in the column of debts, all of them war-debts ; but the result would still make an average of more than *forty-five francs* to every individual.

Mark, also, the strong contrast between Christian and unevangelized nations. Persia, Turkey, Morocco, China, Japan and Siam, with a population of 363,190,000, expend only 1,472,000,000 francs, and have no debts at all ; while Christendom, with a number of inhabitants considerably less, is loaded with a war-debt of more than 35,000,000,000 francs, and expends, mainly for war-purposes, 5,323,412,000 ; an average more than five times as great.

Military forces. The reader cannot fail to compare Christian with pagan nations on this point. Austria, with a population of 32 millions, has an army of more than 270,000 ; and Russia, with 56 millions of people, keeps 710,000 men ready for the work of human butchery ; while China, with more than 300 millions, has only 914,000 warriors ; a proportion, compared with *all* Christendom, of about one to five. Russia has one soldier to 79 inhabitants ; China, one to 328.

WAR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Revolutionary War.

Paid out in sound money,	\$135,193,703
Paper money issued, most of it worthless in the end,	359,547,027
Borrowed of France,	7,962,959
	<hr/> \$502,703,689

FROM 1791 TO 1832.

Public debt incurred, all for war,	\$408,090,204
Civil list,	37,158,047
Foreign intercourse,	24,143,582
Miscellaneous,	32,194,703
Total during the whole period for all purposes,	<hr/> \$842,250,891

Here we find the civil list—almost the *only* department tha

would be necessary were there no war-system—to have absorbed only about *one twenty-third part* of our national expenses during forty-one years! If we suppose only one half of the miscellaneous expenses, and of those for foreign intercourse, to have been occasioned by war, the support of this system, with only three years of actual warfare, must have cost us about \$777,000,000 in forty-one years; an average of nearly \$19,000,000 a year, and full *twelve times* as much as *all* the other operations of our government. If we include merely what is expressly put to the account of war, its expenses will be found still to have been *nine times* as great as those for all other purposes put together!

IN 1827.

Military establishment,	\$5,675,742
Naval service,	4,263,877
National debt, for war, of course,	10,003,668
Civil list,	2,314,829
	<hr/> \$22,258,116

Only about one tenth as much for the peaceful operations of government as for war-purposes!

IN 1832.

Civil list,	\$1,800,758
Foreign intercourse,	325,181
Miscellaneous,	2,451,203
Military establishment,	5,446,035
Revolutionary pensions,	1,057,121
Other pensions,	127,301
Indian department,	1,352,420
Navy,	3,956,370
National debt,	17,840,309
	<hr/> \$34,356,698

Here we have, in a time of peace, more than \$30,500,000 in one form and another for war-purposes; *seventeen times* as much as for civil offices, and about *ten times* as much as for all other objects!

IN 1837.

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous,	\$5,524,253
Military purposes,	19,417,274
Naval establishment,	6,852,059
Total, with small items added to the above,	<hr/> \$31,815,410

Here we find more than \$26,000,000 spent upon the war-system, and probably less than one-eighth of this sum for necessary and useful purposes.

IN 1838, DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	\$4,029,674
Military purposes,	15,731,323
Navy,	4,325,563
Total for all purposes,	\$28,427,218

The round estimate for the remaining quarter is \$12,000,000 ; and, if the war-expenses have been in the same proportion, we have wasted the last year about \$27,000,000 upon this system of violence and blood ; more than *thirty times* as much as the average annual expenses for the civil operations of our government from 1791 to 1832. We leave the reader to make his own comments, and draw inferences for himself.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Peace Society of Amherst College, July 4, 1838, by
Rev. R. P. STEBBINS.

Peace Societies have been organized in most of the New England colleges ; and we are glad to see our friends in the flourishing seminary at Amherst setting an example so worthy of universal imitation as that of devoting our national anniversary to the cause of peace. We trust their example will be followed until peace, instead of war, shall be, throughout our land, the inspiring theme on every return of that day ; and if they should always be so fortunate in the selection of an advocate, we are quite sure they will find no difficulty in sustaining the interest of such an annual celebration.

The address before us is worthy of being transferred entire to our pages ; but we can give only a brief analysis, and a few extracts. It first illustrates *the impolicy of war*, but dwells chiefly on *the inconsistency of war with Christianity*, as “opposites in the sentiments which they cherish, in the principles of moral obligation which they establish, and in the standard of true greatness which they erect ;” points